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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/588,768	06/06/2000	Shai Bar-Lavi	8039-1	8976
7590	06/07/2004			EXAMINER ENGLAND, DAVID E
Frank Chau Esq F Chau & Associates LLP Suite 501 1900 Hempstead Turnpike East Meadow, NY 11554			ART UNIT 2143	PAPER NUMBER 8
DATE MAILED: 06/07/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/588,768	BAR-LAVI ET AL.
	Examiner David E. England	Art Unit 2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 March 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) 1-11 and 26 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 11 and 26 are presented for examination.

Election/Restrictions

2. Applicant's amendment to the claim language of claims 1 and 26 sets the claims of 1 – 11 as separate and distinct from claim 26.
3. Group I. Claims 1 – 11, drawn to client/server, classified in class 709, subclass 203.
4. Group II. Claim 26, drawn to interactive email, classified in class 345, subclass 752.
5. Inventions I and II are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be separately usable. In the instant case, invention I has separate utility such as application of database for multimedia, application of database for multimedia, particulars.
6. Invention II has separate utility such as interactive email, particulars.
7. See MPEP § 806.05(d).
8. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.
9. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and the search required for one group is not required for other groups, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

10. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

11. Group I, which is the same as the Group I stated in the first restriction and selected by the Applicant, will now be examined.

12. Claims 1 – 11 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

13. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

14. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The limitation “command by the communication module” is not specifically stated in the specification and can not be determined as to what kind of command is “gathering”.

Art Unit: 2143

15. The Applicant is advised to be more specific as to what is doing the “gathering” and/or where the “gathering” is taking place. Furthermore, being more specific about what command is gathering the profile data or canceling the claim language will result in the elimination of this part of the rejection.

16. The limitation of “content information” is not specifically stated as to what defines “content information” (i.e. web pages, statistics, artists information, “top 10”, etc.). It is advised that if the Applicant is more specific about the type or types of “content information” that is being transmitted, it would result in the elimination of this part of the rejection.

17. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

18. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

19. The limitation of “profile data” is vague as to what type of profile data is being gathered, (user profile, CD profile, artist profile, etc.). If the user were more specific as to where the “gathering” is being preformed and what type of “profile data” is being gathered, it would result in the elimination of this rejection.

Art Unit: 2143

20. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

21. Claims 1 – 5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelly et al. (6047292) (hereinafter Kelly) in view of Berry et al. (6195693) (hereinafter Berry) in further view of Roberts et al. (6330593) (hereinafter Roberts).

22. As per claim 1, as understood by the Examiner, Kelly teaches a method of communication between a server and a client, comprising the steps of:

23. embedding in a multimedia medium a communication module, said multimedia medium having a stored music program, (e.g. col. 5, line 42 – col. 6, line 7, “*data/application files*”);

24. distributing said audiovisual medium to the user, (e.g. col. 5, line 42 – col. 6, line 7, “*data/application files*”); and

25. installing in a computer the communication module, said communication module having stored codes executable by the computer to establish a communication link with a record and/or artist’s web page, (e.g. col. 5, line 42 – col. 6, line 7). Kelly does not specifically teach installing upon playback of the music program stored in the multimedia medium by the computer or a server;

26. gathering profile data from the user in response to a command by the communication module; and

27. transmitting content information based on the profile data to the user.
28. Berry teaches upon playback of the music program stored in the multimedia medium by the computer and a server, (e.g. col. 4, lines 15 – 32, “*response to playing*” & col. 2, line 52 – col. 3, line 20, “*server*”). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Berry with Kelly because it would be more convenient for a system to simultaneously gather information about an artist while the user is listening to their favorite artist’s music. Furthermore, it is obvious and convenient for a record company utilize a server to store artist’s information and/or web sites so the artist’s numerous number fans could view information about the artist while having a server with the capabilities to support the amount of traffic numerous fans can accumulate.
29. Roberts teaches, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, gathering profile data from the user in response to a command by the communication module, (e.g. col. 2, lines 5 – 46, “*The software of the present invention operate as a plug-in to a users web browser and directs a user with a record company’s CD to a particular section of the central library appropriate for the user’s CD*” & col. 3, line 37 – col. 4, line 41, “*CD ID & CD status data*”); and
30. transmitting content information based on the profile data to the user, (e.g. col. 2, lines 5 – 46 & col. 3, line 37 – col. 4, line 41, “*CD ID & CD status data, electronic coupons, advertisements*”). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Roberts with the combined system of Kelly and Berry because it would be more efficient for a record company to distribute content such as, similar styles of music and/or advertisement material, based on the content of the purchased CD of the user so to promote different products to different demographic types. This could make advertising specific

information to specific user types that would be more interested in user specific products to aid in sales of a product.

31. As per claim 2, Kelly teaches said step of installing includes installation of a browser for facilitating communication between the record company's web site and the user, (e.g. col. 1, lines 5 – 10 & col. 5, line 42 – col. 6, line 7, "*data/application files and web site*"), but does not specifically teach a server. Berry teaches a server, (e.g. col. 2, line 52 – col. 3, line 20, "*server*"). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Berry with Kelly because of similar reasons stated above.

32. As per claim 3, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above. Furthermore, it is well known in the art that if a user is using a browser to view content on the web with a specific browser the server will communicate with the user on their computer system with the browser that is making requests

33. As per claim 4, Kelly and Berry teach all that is disclosed above, furthermore, Berry teaches said communication link between the server and the user is via TCP/IP, (e.g. col. 2, line 52 – col. 3, line 20). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Berry with Kelly because it would be more efficient for a system to utilize a common protocol, TCP/IP, to communicate on the Internet than to use a protocol that is not commonly utilized. Doing so would cause the packets of information to have more overhead which could add to the transmission time.

34. As per claim 11, Kelly teaches said multimedia medium is one of a compact disk (CD) and a DVD, (e.g. col. 5, line 42 – col. 6, line 7).

35. Claim 5 is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

36. Claims 6, 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelly (6047292) in view of Berry (6195693) in further view of Roberts (6330593) and what is well known in the art.

37. As per claim 6, Kelly teaches the use of specific OS such as Microsoft Windows, (Kelly, col. 3, line 55 – col. 4, line 5), but Kelly, Berry and Roberts do not specifically teach said step of installing the communication modules includes installation of a linking icon displayed on one of a task bar tray and a desktop of the computer.

38. Examiner takes Official Notice (see MPEP § 2144.03) that "installation of a linking icon displayed on one of a task bar tray and a desktop of the computer" in a computer environment was well known in the art at the time the invention was made. The Applicant is entitled to traverse any/all official notice taken in this action according to MPEP § 2144.03, namely, "if applicant traverses such an assertion, the examiner should cite a reference in support of his or her position". However, MPEP § 2144.03 further states "See also In re Boon, 439 F.2d 724, 169 USPQ 231 (CCPA 1971) (a challenge to the taking of judicial notice must contain adequate information or argument to create on its face a reasonable doubt regarding the circumstances

justifying the judicial notice)." Specifically, In re Boon, 169 USPQ 231, 234 states "as we held in Ahlert, an applicant must be given the opportunity to challenge either the correctness of the fact asserted or the notoriety or repute of the reference cited in support of the assertion. We did not mean to imply by this statement that a bald challenge, with nothing more, would be all that was needed". Further note that 37 CFR § 1.671(c)(3) states "Judicial notice means official notice". Thus, a traversal by the Applicant that is merely "a bald challenge, with nothing more" will be given very little weight.

39. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine what is well known in the art with the combine system of Kelly, Berry and Roberts because it is well known in the art that if a program or file that is loaded to a computer with the Windows OS, as described in Kelly, that a user is on, the Windows OS can have an icon, shortcut, to the program or file that is installed on the user's computer.

40. As per claim 7, Kelly teaches the use of specific OS such as Microsoft Windows, (Kelly, col. 3, line 55 – col. 4, line 5), but Kelly and Berry do not specifically teach a pop-up window is displayed upon selection of said icon by the user.

41. Examiner takes Official Notice (see MPEP § 2144.03) that " a pop-up window is displayed upon selection of said icon by the user" in a computer environment was well known in the art at the time the invention was made. The Applicant is entitled to traverse any/all official notice taken in this action according to MPEP § 2144.03, namely, "if applicant traverses such an assertion, the examiner should cite a reference in support of his or her position". However, MPEP § 2144.03 further states "See also In re Boon, 439 F.2d 724, 169 USPQ 231 (CCPA 1971)

Art Unit: 2143

(a challenge to the taking of judicial notice must contain adequate information or argument to create on its face a reasonable doubt regarding the circumstances justifying the judicial notice)." Specifically, In re Boon, 169 USPQ 231, 234 states "as we held in Ahlert, an applicant must be given the opportunity to challenge either the correctness of the fact asserted or the notoriety or repute of the reference cited in support of the assertion. We did not mean to imply by this statement that a bald challenge, with nothing more, would be all that was needed". Further note that 37 CFR § 1.671(c)(3) states "Judicial notice means official notice". Thus, a traversal by the Applicant that is merely "a bald challenge, with nothing more" will be given very little weight.

42. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine what is well known in the art with the combine system of Kelly, Berry and Roberts because it is well known in the art because it is well known in the art that on a Windows OS, as described by Kelly, when an icon is selected, doubled click, a type of window should appear as a result of selecting.

43. As per claim 9, Kelly teaches the communication module causes the computer to forward to the server data representing the usage of the window by the user, (e.g. col. 5, line 42 – col. 6, line 7).

44. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelly (6047292) in view of Berry (6195693) in further view of Roberts (6330593) and what is well known in the art and in further view of Hosken (6438579).

45. As per claim 8, Kelly, Berry and Roberts teach all that is disclosed above, but Kelly and Berry do not teach the communication module includes codes for causing the computer to monitor usage of the window by the user. Hosken teaches the communication module includes codes for causing the computer to monitor usage of the window by the user, (e.g. col. 3, lines 16 – 34). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hosken with the combine system of Kelly, Berry and Roberts because it would give the system more functionality and interaction with the user and the server if information about the users viewing habits is stored so the server can compile a profile about the user and target specific subjects that the user might have interest in and present them to the user in a pleasing fashion.

46. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelly (6047292) in view of Berry (6195693) in further view of Roberts (6330593) and what is well known in the art and in further view of Govindarajan et al. (6208659) (hereinafter Govindarajan).

47. As per claim 10, Kelly, Berry and Roberts teach all that is disclosed above, but Kelly and
48. Berry do not teach the communication module includes codes for causing the icon to flash upon receipt of a message from the server. Govindarajan teaches the communication module includes codes for causing the icon to flash upon receipt of a message from the server, (e.g. col. 16, lines 55 – 67). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Govindarajan with the combine system of Kelly, Berry and

Roberts because it would be more convenient for a system to alert the user of a message that could be of importance to the user at the time the message arrives at the user's system.

Response to Arguments

49. Applicant's arguments filed 03/10/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

50. In the remarks, Applicant argues in substance that in the office action, the limitation of "installing in a computer the communication module, said communication module having stored codes executable by the computer to establish a communication link with a record and/or artist's web page" was not addressed.

51. As to part 1, the Examiner would like to draw the Applicant's attention to the format of the rejection. In which, it was not stated that Kelly does not teach this limitation. Therefore, one would assume that since there are only two patents of reference in this rejection that the limitation is taught by the first patent stated in the rejection, (i.e. Kelly).

52. Furthermore, when reviewing a reference the applicants should remember that not only the specific teachings of a reference but also reasonable inferences which the artisan would have logically drawn therefrom may be properly evaluated in formulating a rejection. *In re Preda*, 401 F. 2d 825, 159 USPQ 342 (CCPA 1968) and *In re Shepard*, 319 F. 2d 194, 138 USPQ 148 (CCPA 1963). Skill in the art is presumed. *In re Sovish*, 769 F. 2d 738, 226 USPQ 771 (Fed.

Cir. 1985). Furthermore, artisans must be presumed to know something about the art apart from what the references disclose. *In re Jacoby*, 309 F. 2d 513, 135 USPQ 317 (CCPA 1962). The conclusion of obviousness may be made from common knowledge and common sense of a person of ordinary skill in the art without any specific hint or suggestion in a particular reference. *In re Bozek*, 416 F.2d 1385, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA 1969). Every reference relies to some extent on knowledge of persons skilled in the art to complement that which is disclosed therein. *In re Bode*, 550 F. 2d 656, 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA 1977).

53. The Examiner would now like to draw the Applicant's attention to the cited reference above the limitation of discussion, stated in the above rejection. In this citing, the Applicant would notice that this area of reference teaches the limitation of discussion.

54. In the remarks, Applicant argues in substance that the portions of Berry cited by the Examiner do not teach or suggest "installing in a computer the communication module," much less "upon playback of the stored music program stored in the multimedia medium by the computer."

55. As to part 2, the Examiner would like to draw the Applicant's attention to the above rejection, in which it is stated that Kelly teaches "installing in a computer the communication module..."

56. Furthermore, in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based

Art Unit: 2143

on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

57. In the remarks, Applicant argues in substance that the prior art references themselves do not provide the motivation cited by the Office Action.

58. As to part 3, the Examiner would like to draw the Applicant's attention to the reference of Kelly wherein, through further examination, is found that Kelly does teach, in the broadest interpretation of the claim language of the Applicant's invention, installing a type of communication module upon playback of the multimedia medium, (e.g. col.5, line 1 – col. 6, line 67, "*installation programs & As set out in more detail in FIG. 9 the set-up program of CD 12 will first ascertain whether a browser application exists, If there is no browser application loaded on the system, the set up program of CD 12 will load the browser application which is resident on CD 12...*"). Therefore, it is very clear that the main reference of Kelly could be combined with the prior art of Berry because they both have similar features of installing a communication module upon playback of the multimedia medium.

59. It is also reminded that when reviewing a reference the applicants should remember that not only the specific teachings of a reference but also reasonable inferences which the artisan would have logically drawn therefrom may be properly evaluated in formulating a rejection. *In re Preda*, 401 F. 2d 825, 159 USPQ 342 (CCPA 1968) and *In re Shepard*, 319 F. 2d 194, 138 USPQ 148 (CCPA 1963). Skill in the art is presumed. *In re Sovish*, 769 F. 2d 738, 226 USPQ 771 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Furthermore, artisans must be presumed to know something about the art

apart from what the references disclose. In re Jacoby, 309 F. 2d 513, 135 USPQ 317 (CCPA 1962). The conclusion of obviousness may be made from common knowledge and common sense of a person of ordinary skill in the art without any specific hint or suggestion in a particular reference. In re Bozek, 416 F.2d 1385, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA 1969). Every reference relies to some extent on knowledge of persons skilled in the art to complement that which is disclosed therein. In re Bode, 550 F. 2d 656, 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA 1977).

60. In the remarks, Applicant argues in substance that claims 6, 7, 9 and 26, in view of the Official Notice, are respectfully traversed.

61. As to part 4, Examiner would like to draw the Applicant's attention to the above rejection, more specifically claim 26, where it is stated that the amendment to the claim as made it restrictable in view of claims 1 – 11. Therefore, argument is moot.

62. As to claims 6, 7 and 9, Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

63. Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

64. Applicant has failed to seasonably challenge the Examiner's assertions of well known subject matter in the previous Office action(s) pursuant to the requirements set forth under MPEP §2144.03. A "seasonable challenge" is an explicit demand for evidence set forth by Applicant in the next response. Accordingly, the claim limitations the Examiner considered as "well known" in the first Office action, i.e. "said step of installing the communication modules includes installation of a linking icon displayed on one of a task bar tray and a desktop of the computer",

65. a pop-up window is displayed upon selection of said icon by the user", are now established as admitted prior art of record for the course of the prosecution. See In re Chevenard, 139 F.2d 71, 60 USPQ 239 (CCPA 1943).

Conclusion

66. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

67. a. Collart U.S. Patent No. 6405203 discloses Method and program product for preventing unauthorized users from using the content of an electronic storage medium.

68. b. Hunt et al. U.S. Patent No. 6442658 discloses Method and apparatus for improving playback of interactive multimedia works.

69. c. Abgrall U.S. Patent No. 6734864 discloses Re-generating a displayed image.

70. d. Philyaw et al. U.S. Patent No. 6643692 discloses Method for controlling a computer using an embedded unique code in the content of video tape media.

Art Unit: 2143

71. e. Gile U.S. Patent No. 6622166 discloses Audio/video from internet direct to compact disc through web browser.

72. f. Rodriguez et al. U.S. Patent No. 6650761 discloses Watermarked business cards and methods.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David E. England whose telephone number is 703-305-5333. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur, 7:00-5:00.

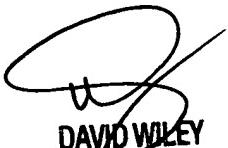
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2143

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David E. England
Examiner
Art Unit 2143

De 



DAVID WILEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100